

KENEMAN, F. Ye.

24-9-11/33

AUTHORS: Karzhavina, N.A., Keneman, F. Ye and Chukhanov, Z.F. (Moscow)

TITLE: High speed thermal decomposition of fuel by means of a gaseous heat carrier. (Vysokoskorostnoye termicheskoye razlozheniye topliva gazovym teplonositelem).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.9, pp. 82-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier experiments by one of the authors, Chukhanov, Z.F. and his team (Refs. 1 and 2), it was found that, in the case of high speed heating, separation of the main quantity of volatiles is delayed compared to the heating time of the fuel. Therefore, heating of pulverised fine grain fuel by means of a gaseous heat carrier to a certain temperature within fractions of a second permits materialising a two-stage process of thermal decomposition of the fuel; the first stage being very rapid heating and the second stage consisting of liberation of the volatile substances inside apparatus specially designed for this purpose. The volatiles are separated out in a pure form without being diluted by the gaseous heat carrier so that a gas of a maximum calorific value is obtained and capture of liquid products is facilitated. In this paper the results are described of further experiments wherein the heating was effected inside a tube with the fuel particles going

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downwards and the gaseous heat carrier (super-heated steam) being driven upwards (in counter current). Steam is preferable to flue gases since after condensation it permits measurement of the gas yield in the first stage of the process and also up to 600°C it represents an inert heat carrier. The results are given of experiments of heat and thermal decomposition of Moscow region coal and Baltic shale in an experimental set-up with an output of up to 150 kg/hr of fuel of 1 to 2 mm and 2 to 3 mm fractions. A sketch of the experimental set-up is shown in Fig.1. The heating retort consists of a vertical tube of 0.2 m dia. and 12 m long. The heated fuel was fed into a chamber by means of a worm arrangement and the products of thermal decomposition were drawn off through a side opening and fed into a cooler, ventilator and, finally, into a gas container. For maintaining a constant fuel temperature in the thermal decomposition chamber, it was fitted with an electric winding which enabled compensation of the heat loss into the ambience. The fuel was held in the decomposition chamber for about two hours. Drawbacks

Card 2/3 comprised inadequate hermeticity of the chamber and the

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ventilator, as a result of which it was not possible to measure accurately the yield of gas and the yield of tar. Fig. 2 gives typical curves of the temperature distribution of the steam and the fuel along the height of the retort for 1 to 2 mm fraction coal; in a given cross section, the fluctuation of the steam temperature did not exceed 10 to 15°C and it was possible to ensure heating of the fuel to a temperature which was practically equal to the inflow temperature of the steam. The obtained test data are tabulated and plotted in graphs, Figs. 2 to 7. The obtained results confirmed in principle the practical possibility of thermal decomposition of Moscow region coal by separating the processes of heating of the fuel and its thermal decomposition at heating temperatures up to 500°C. Whilst maintaining all the advantages of "internal" heating, the here described method permits prevention of the mixing of the thermal decomposition gas with the gaseous heat carrier. There are 4 tables, 7 figures and 3 Slavic references.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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SOV/24-58-8-31/37

Investigation of the Thermal Decomposition of Pulverised Peat Whilst Heating it at High Speeds

and a total and decomposition time of about 0.6 sec and a heating temperature range 200-400°C, a gas is generated which contains 80% CO₂ and 20% CO, i.e. a "high speed bertination gas". Thereby, the degree of decomposition of the peat substance is small; the total separation of pitch and pyrogenetic water at 400°C is about 20% and the gas yield about 1.5 wt% of the initial weight of the dry peat. At temperatures above 400°C the peat decomposition is more intensive, the calorific value of the generated gas increases rapidly and the yield of pitch also increases. Therefore, for the here mentioned heating and decomposition time, the thermal decomposition should be effected in the temperature range 400-420°C; the calorific value of the thus processed peat differs little from that of the peat in the initial state. In the here described investigations the peat was heated in a flow of super-heated steam for a fraction of a second, then the heated peat was rapidly separated from the steam heat carrier in a cyclon and cooled in flowing water. Thus, the volatile products could separate only during the time

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of heating and movement of the peat in the retort and in the cyclon. The processing capacity of the test set-up was 20-30 kg of peat per hour. A schematic diagram of the test installation, which is described in the paper in some detail, is shown in Fig.1. The results are graphed in Figs.2-7. Study of the yield and the composition of the gas leads to the preliminary conclusion that it is advisable to apply such high speed "bertination" for the purpose of improving the peat so as to obtain more valuable products during the subsequent thermal decomposition. The results of the calculations of the relative quantities of separated-out volatile substances and the changes in the quantity of the chemical elements in the peat which was heated during the experiments are entered in Figs. 4 and 5, the latter showing the chemical composition of the peat in experiments with various heating temperatures. The graph Fig.5 shows the content of chemical elements of peat in experiments with various heating temperatures. For heating temperatures not

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20 and 10% respectively; at 500°C over 50% of the hydrogen and 30% of the carbon goes over from the peat into the decomposition products. The calorific values of the heated peat, determined in a bomb, are entered in a table, p.153; the calorific value is near to that of the peat in the initial state, i.e. the peat does not get refined in the retort. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1957

1. Peat--Decomposition 2. Peat--Heating 3. Peat--Temperature
factors 4. Peat--Test methods

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SOV/24-58-11-31/42

AUTHORS: Karzhavina, N. A. and Keneman, F. Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the Thermal Decomposition of Pulverised Shale in the Process of Rapid Heating (Issledovaniye termicheskogo razlozheniya pylevidnogo slantsa v protsesse bystrogo nagreva)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 11, pp 118-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out on a test set-up used in earlier work (Ref 1) for studying the thermal decomposition of pulverised peat; the experimental technique was the same as that used for milling peat. On the basis of preliminary experiments relating to decomposition of Baltic shale during rapid heating by means of a gaseous heat carrier, it can be concluded that the speed of decomposition at temperatures above 550 to 600°C is very high. At 600°C up to 90% of the volatile substances are separated out during a time interval totalling 0.6 sec for the heating and the decomposition. By using a combination of gaseous and solid heat carriers, it is possible to achieve an extremely high intensity of thermal decomposition, exceeding the intensity of the process

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when using only a solid heat carrier. The experiments have also shown that high speed heating with a gaseous heat carrier, as suggested by Z. F. Chukhanov, cannot be effected in the temperature range above 420°C if it is desired to obtain a rapid separation of the heated fuel from the gaseous heat carrier and subsequently to obtain products of thermal decomposition in separate apparatus. However, for the given heating and decomposition time it is possible to utilise this principle as the first stage of heating of pulverised shale to temperatures below 420°C. Losses in the heating retort were very small, a few wt.% of the initial quantity of the shale. The progress of separation of volatile substances and of shale decomposition gas is graphed in Fig.1; at temperatures above 500°C an appreciable separation of not only gas but also of tar was observed. The average composition of the gas, which separates out during heating of the shale, as a function of the temperature is graphed in Fig.2. It can be seen that, in contrast to gas generated from peat, even at the initial temperature of gas separation (400°C), the

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composition of the obtained gas differs greatly from that which can be considered as being "bertination" (berginization) gas; it is rich and has a calorific value of at least 2000 kcal/m³. Data on the yield and the characteristic of the gas and heated shale (semi-coke) are entered in a table, p 119. On increasing the temperature the content in the gas of unsaturated hydrocarbons increases and the content of CO decreases. In Fig.3 the change is graphed of the relative quantities of the chemical elements of shale which is heated in the retort. In Fig.4 the calculated values are graphed of the relative content of potential energy in the product of thermal decomposition of the shale. The obtained results are in good agreement with data published by V. V. Kalyuzhnyy (Ref 2); the total time required for heating and decomposition of the heated shale is about 0.5 to 0.6 sec and this value is in good agreement with the calculated value for pulverised shale in the retort, which is evaluated at 0.6 to 0.8 sec.

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in the Process of Rapid Heating

There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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KENEMAN, F.Ye.; ZALOGIN, N.G.; VOROB'YEV, V.N.; ANTOSHINA, O.S.

Mechanism of the free efflux of loose materials: Inzh.-fiz. zhur.
no.3:69-73 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Energeticheskiy institut im.G.M.Krshizhanovskogo, Moskva;
(Granular materials)

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S/170/60/003/04/03/027
B007/B102

5.1175

AUTHORS: Zalogin, N.G., Keneman, F.Ye., Vorob'yev, V.N.

TITLE: 2. On the Mechanism of the Free Efflux of Granular Materials

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 18-22

TEXT: The efflux quantity of various sands and other granular materials was measured for the purpose of explaining the influence of the inclination of the container walls. The process was a free efflux from conical funnels with an opening angle of 30, 45, 60, 90 and 120° (which corresponds to an angle α of wall inclination of 75, 67.5, 60, 45 and 30°). The results shown in Fig. 1 were obtained and they agree well with one another. They show that when continuously proceeding from a container with flat bottom to a funnel, the efflux quantity even decreases, reaches a minimum at $\alpha = 45^\circ$, and increases again when α is further increased. Only with $\alpha > 55-60^\circ$ does the efflux quantity become as high as in the efflux from a container with flat bottom. Thus, this angle is considerably wider than the angle of repose which is 35-40° in the case of the materials investigated. The efflux quantity is the greater the lower is the ratio d_0 / d_T . d_0 denotes the diameter of the outlet, d_T the mean diameter of

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2. On the Mechanism of the Free Efflux of
Granular Materials

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the particles. The efflux quantity rises especially at $\alpha = 65-70^\circ$. This seems to be the moment when the new way of efflux begins to act, i.e. the efflux with gliding of the particles along the wall. The experiments showed (proceeding from the conceptions on the dynamic camber (Ref. 7)) that the dependence of the efflux quantity on the angle of inclination, α , of the container wall is determined only by the change of the form at the entrance to the outlet. This entrance part corresponds to the height of a truncated cone of about $0.5 d_0$. The shape of the bottom of the container has no effect upon the efflux quantity. Further experiments showed that the change in efflux quantity is caused by a velocity change or a change of the particle quantity in the layers flowing out to the periphery. On this occasion the relative increase in efflux quantity in the layers on the periphery of the jet is the greater the lower the ratio d_0 / d_T . Finally also the influence of a variation of the distance between the container walls and the outlet margins upon the efflux quantity in the case of a cylindric container with flat bottom was investigated. It has been found that the walls of a cylindric container influence the efflux quantity only when the distance between walls and outlet margin is shorter than the diameter of the outlet opening. The experiments showed that the height of the column above the

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opening does not influence the outlet quantity, not even when the efflux is accompanied by a gliding of the particles along the wall. There are 4 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo, g. Moskva
(Institute of Power Engineering of the AS USSR imeni G.M.
Krzhizhanovskiy, City of Moscow)

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KUNESARIN, N.A., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; GAFUROV, V.G.,
kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; SLYADNEV, A.F., kand.geologo-
mineral.nauk, red.; SALIDZHANOV, S.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
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V.L., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; GEYNTS, V.A., inzh., red.;
VORONOV, F.I., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.,
inzh., red.; GAFUROV, V.G., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.;
BHDER, B.A., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; KHASANOV, A.S., inzh.,
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 prof., zam. otv. red.; LANGE, O.K., prof., red.;
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 S.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; GAFUROV, V.G.,
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KENESARIN, N.A., red.; KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh., doktor geol.-
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Mavlyanov, Kenesarin). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii
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SSR 10 no.6:11-19 Je '53. (MLBA 6:8)

1. Akademiya nauk KazSSR.

(Kazakh language)

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Linguistics

Card 1/1 : Pub. 123 - 6/17

Authors : Kenesbaev, S. K.

Title : About the classification of the words of the modern Kazakh language

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 11/1, 60-68, Jan 1954

Abstract : A study of the Kazakh language with a view to determine whether it has ever been monosyllabic.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

KENESBAYEV, S. and SARYBAYEV, Sh.

"Development of Kazakh Philology Under the Soviet Regime." p. 407. in Science in Kazakhstan during Forty Years of the Soviet Regime. Alma-ata Izd-vo AN Kazakhskiy SSR, 1957, p. 452. (ed. Satpayev, K. I.)

This is a collection of articles (20) compiled by 24 authors on various aspects of scientific progress in Soviet Kazakhstan. One third of the articles also deal with the progress made in the main fields of industrial endeavor. The articles on the development of Science survey the main contributions made in the respective branches by Kazakh Scientists, and enumerate and describe the existingscientific institutes, organizations, and Unviersities, A large number of scientists are mentioned and their fields of interest stated.

SATPAYEV; BOISHEV; POKROVSKIY; AMANZHOLOV; AUYEZOV; BALAKAYEV; KENESBAYEV;
SAURANBAYEV; MUKANOV; SMIRNOVA; DZHUMALIYEV; ISMAILOV; KHAENOV, K.;
NUSUNBEKOV; SULYMENOV; SHAKHMATOV; DAKHSHLEYGER; BAZARBAYEV; TSUNVAZO;
SHAMIYEVA; SIL'CHENKO; GABDULLIN; MUSABAYEV; MAKHMUDOV; MULLINA;
MAMANOV; ISKAKOV; SARYBAYEV; KHAYDAROV; ARALBAYEV; NURMUGAMBEETOVA;
KHAENOVA; SULYMENOVA; AKHMETOV; ISENGALIYEVA; NOMINKHANOV;
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MUKANOV, S.; KENESBAYEV, S.; SAURANBAYEV, N.; GALUZO, I.G.;
BALAKAYEV, M.; MUSABAYEV, G.; MAKHMUDOV, Kh.; ISMAILOV, Ye.;
SIL'CHENKO, M.; DYUSENBAYEV, I.; BAZARBAYEV, M.; SULEYMEHOVA, B.
NUSUPBEKOV, A.; SHOINBAYEV, T.; GABDULLIN, M.; ZHARKESHEVA, G.

Sarsen Amanzholov; obituary. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.2:100-101
F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Amanzholov, Sarsen Amanzholovich, 1903-)

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 BEKTUROV, A.B.; BOGATYREV, A.S.; BOK, I.I.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; BURLICHENKO,
 N.L.; BYKOVA, M.S.; ZHILINSKIY, G.B.; ZYKOV, D.A.; IVANKIN, P.F.;
 KAZANLI, D.N.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; ~~KENESBAYEV~~, S.K.; KOLOTILIN, N.F.;
 KURAYEV, D.A.; KUSHEV, G.L.; L.V. , , .7.; MASHANOV, O.Zh.; MEDOYEV,
 G.TS.; MONICH, V.K.; MUKANOV, S.; MUSREPOV, G.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.;
 PARSHIN, A.V.; POPOVSKIY, S.N.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; RUSAKOV, M.P.;
 SERGIYEV, N.G.; SHYFULLIN, S.Sh.; TAZHIBAYEV, P.T.; FESENKOV, V.G.;
 SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHCHERBA, G.N.; CHOKIN, Sh.Ch.; CHOLPANKULOV, T.Ch.

Sixtieth birthday of Academician Kanysh Imantaevich Satpaev. Vest.
 AN Kazakh, SSR 15 no.4:58-61 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
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KENESBAYEV, S., akademik; SYZDYKOVA, R., kand.filologicheskikh nauk

"Sovieto-turcica"; bibliography of Russian works on the study of Turkic languages published in the Soviet Union during 1917-1957. Reviewed by S. Kenesbaev, R. Syzdykova. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.10:112-114 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Kenesbayev).
(Bibliography—Turkic languages)

1ST AND 2ND INDEX										3RD AND 4TH INDEX									
<p>KENESSEY</p> <p>BC</p>										<p>2-4</p>									
<p>Processes and Properties Index</p>																			
<p>Influence of Vitamin-C produced by bacteria on the growth of tetanus bacilli. A. Hányi and L. Károlyi (Magyar Orv. Arch., 1940, 41: 418-419).—Vitamin-C and other products of the metabolism of bacteria are apparently necessary for the growth of tetanus bacilli. A. W. M.</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>101000 HIT ONE USE</p>										<p>101111 ONE ONE USE</p>									
<p>101000 HIT ONE USE</p>										<p>101111 ONE ONE USE</p>									

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec II Vol. 11/7 O.M.L. Sep 55

1717. SPEAKING AFTER LARYNGECTOMY - A laryngektomizáltak beszédéről -
Kenessey L. Budapesti Orvostud. Egyet. Fül-orr-gegeklín. Közl., Bu-
dapest - FÜL-, ORR-, GÉGEGYÓG. 1957, 2 (79-83) illus. 3

The laryngectomized patients of the clinic may, from a phoniatric point of view, be divided into 4 groups: (1) patients speaking fluently by sucking, (2) interrupted speaking by sucking-deglutition, (3) speaking after preparatory deglutition and (4) dumb patients. Laryngoscopic and roentgen examinations have shown that the following conditions are needed for a fluent speech without larynx: (1) well developed, mobile pseudo-(neo-)glottis, (2) high-seated (near the pseudoglottis), readily evacuating air-sac in the oesophagus, (3) large and readily changing air-bag in the stomach and (4) phonation independent of vital respiration.

(XI. 19

KENESSEY LASZLO, dr.

The speech after laryngectomy. Ful orr *gegegyogy.* no.2:79-83 July 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Ful-orr-gegeklinikajának
(igazgató: Varga Gyula dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(LARYNX, surg.

excis., postop. speech disord., classif. (Hun))

(SPEECH DISORDERS

post-laryngectomy disord., classif. (Hun))

~~KENESSEY~~ Magda, dr.

Easter folk customs in Hungary. Elet tud 18 no.14:436-437 7 Ap '63.

KENESSEY, Magdolna, dr.

Adventures of Mona Lisa. Elet tud 18 no.10:302-303 10 Mr '63.

KENESSEY, Magdolna, dr.

Carnival, carnival. Elet tud 18 no.8:249-250 24 F '63.

KENESSEY, Zoltan, dr., kandidatus

An account of the Copenhagen session of the Econometric Society.
Stat szemle 41 no.8/9:885-888 Ag-S '63.

1. Division Chief, Central Statistical Office, and Responsible
Editor, "Statiztikai Szemle", Budapest.

KENESSEY, Zoltan, dr., kandidatus

History of sampling in official statistics. Stat szemle 42
no.2:189-203 F'64

1. Központi Statisztikai Hivatal önálló osztályvezetője;
"Statisztikai Szemle" felelős szerkesztője.

KENESSEY, Zoltan

"The formation and growth of socialist intelligentsia in the Soviet Union" by F.Zauzolkov. Reviewed by Zoltan Kenessey. Stat szemle 37 no.4:471 Ap '59.

1. "Statistikai Szemle" felelos szerkesztoje.

KENESSEY, Zoltan, dr.

"Methods of regional analysis" by W. Isard. Reviewed by Zoltan Kenessey. Stat szemle 40 no.7:775-776 JI '62.

1. "Statisztikai Szemle" felelos szerkesztoje.

KENESSEY, Zoltan

"Demand and its research in socialism" by Jozsef Bognar. Reviewed by Zoltan Kenessey. Stat szemle 40 no.2:222-223 F '62.

1. "Statisztikai Szemle" felelos szerkesztoje.

KENESSEY, Zoltan

"Planning in Norway, 1947-1946" by P.J. Bjerve. Reviewed by Zoltan Kenessey. Stat szemle 38 no.4:427-428 Ap '60.

1. "Statisztikai Szemle" felelos szerkesztoje.

KENESSEY, Zoltan

"U.S. income and output." Reviewed by Zoltan Kenessey.
Stat szemle 38 no.4:437-438 Ap '60.

1. "Statisztikai Szemle" felelos szorkeszoje.

KENESSEY, Zoltan, dr.

The five-year working program of the conference of European statisticians. Stat szemle 41 no.1:88-89 Ja '63.

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"Position of the workers in Germany, 1871-1900" by Jurgen Kuczynski. Reviewed by Zoltan Kenessey. Stat szemle 41 no.1:94-96 Ja '63.

1. "Statisztikai Szemle" felelos szerkesztoje.

KENESSEY, Zoltan, dr., kandidatus

An account of the 11th plenary session of the Conference of
European Statisticians. Stat szemle 41 no.12:1121-1122 D '63.

1. Division Chief, Central Statistical Office, Budapest, and
Responsible Editor, "Statistikai Szemle."

TOTH, Bela, dr.; KENESSEYNE HORVATH, Sarolta

Readings of girls. Magy pszichol szemle 17 no.4:407-414
'60.

1. Fovarosi Pedagogiai Szeminarium Pszichologiai Tanszeke
(vezeto: Dr. Csar Janos), Budapest, VIII., Horvath Mihaly
ter 8. (for Toth). 2. Budapest V. Szemere u. altalanos
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KENNEDY, J.

Reporte. Otem zvo861 19 no.5:440 '65.

KHNEV, St.; SHEYNKMAN, M.K.

Effect of a strong electric field on the photocurrent kinetics
of CdS single crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 3 no.11:3539-3541 N '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Cadmium sulfide crystals—Electric properties)

KENEZ, I.

HALMAGYI, D.; KOVACS, B.; NEUMANN, P.; KENEZ, I.

Role of the adrenal gland in the mechanism of the inhibiting effect of lobeline in chloropiorin induced pulmonary edema. Kiserletes orvostud. 9 no.3:283-289 July 57.

1. A szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belgyógyászati Klinikája, Gyógyászkert Intézete és a Magyar Néphadsereg Egységsségügyi Szolgálat. *INTERNAL MED. CLINIC*

(LOBELINE, eff. *HUNG. PEOPLE'S ARMY HEALTH SERVICE*

protective eff. in chloropiorin induced pulm. edema in rats, eff. of adrenalectomy (Hun))

(CHLOROPIORIN, tox.

induction of pulm. edema in rats, protective eff. of lobeline & influence of adrenalectomy (Hun))

(PULMONARY EDEMA, exper.

chloropiorin induced, protective eff. of lobeline & influence of adrenalectomy in rats (Hun))

(ADRENALECTOMY, exper.

eff. on lobeline protection in chloropiorin induced pulm. edema in rats (Hun))

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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K. NEZ, ~~Stephen~~ *Salmon*

Protective effect of lobeline in experimental pulmonary edema. Denis Halmágyi, Abellno Kovács, Peter Neumann, and Stephen Kenéz (Univ. Med. School, Szeged, Hungary). *Arch Intern Pharmacodyn* 106, 17-27 (1958) in English. Very large doses of lobeline protect guinea pigs and rats against the pulmonary edema caused by hypoxia, asphyxia, CO_2Cl , adrenaline, α -naphthol, thionin, or cyanide. It is effective even if given after the onset of asphyxia. M. L. 106.

KENEZ, Janos, dr.; PAPP, Andras, dr.; VINCZE, Egon, dr.

~~Emphysema~~ Emphysema connected with pulmonary tuberculosis; clinical and pathological study. Tuberk. kerdesei 9 no.3:125-134 June 56.

1. A Janos korhaz (igaz.-foorvos: Bakacs, Tibor, dr.) II. Tudosztalyanak (foorvos: Szecsi, Istvan, dr.) az Allami Fodor Jozsef T.B.C. Gyogyintezet (igazgato; foorvos: Risko, Tibor, dr.) I. Tudosztalyanak (foorvos: Papp, Andras, dr.) es az Orszagos Koranyi TBC. Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Dessauer, Pal, dr.) Korszovertani Osztalyanak kozl.

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY

relation to pulm. tuberc., x-ray diag. & differ. diag.
& pathol. (Hun))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

relation to pulm. emphysema (Hun))

KENEZ, Janos, dr.

Effect of phenylbutazone derivatives on tuberculous fever.
Orv. hetil 97 no.42:1166-1168 14 Oct 56.

1. A Fovarosí Tanács Janos Koskorhaz (igazgato-foorvos:
Bakacs, Tibor, dr.) II. sz. Tudosztalyanak (foorvos:
Szecsi, Istvan, dr.) kozlemenye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, ther.
irgapyrin in tuberculous fever (Hun))

KENEZ, Janos; VINCZE, Egon

Emphysematous bulla simulating spontaneous pneumothorax. Tuberkulozis
10 no.5-6:101-104 May-June 57.

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(foorvos: Szecsi Istvan dr.) es az Orszagos Koranyi Tbo. (tud. ig.:
Sebok Lorand dr.) korszovettani Osztalyanak Kozlemenye.

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, differ. diag.

pneumothorax from giant bullous form. (Hun))

(PNEUMOTHORAX, differ. diag.

giant bullous form. in pulm. emphysema from spontaneous
pneumothorax (Hun))

KENEZ, Janos, dr.; SZASZI, Eva, dr.

Experiences with cycloserine therapy. Tuberkulozis 13 no.5:137-140 My '60.

1. A Budagyongyei Tüdő-és Szívbetegszanatorium (igazgató főorvos: Galgoczy, Jeno dr.) közleménye.
(CYCLOSERINE ther.)
(TUBERCULOSIS ther.)

KENEZ, Janos, dr.; VADASZ, Imre, dr.

Contribution to the current status of pulmonary tuberculosis in aged patients. Tuberkulózis 14 no.9:278-285 S '61.

1. A Budagyongyei Megyei Tudobetagggyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Galgoczy Jeno dr.) koslemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY in old age)

KENEZ, J.

Morgagni, the father of pathological anatomy and clinical pathology. Orv.hetil. 102 no.36:1708-1710 3 S '61.

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(PATHOLOGY hist)

KENEZ, J.

In memoriam K. Landsteiner, inventor of blood grouping. Orv.
hetil. 104 no.26:1232-1234 Je 30 '63.

(BIOGRAPHIES) (BLOOD GROUPS)

KENEZ, J.

S.A. Warksman is 75 years old. Orv hetil 104 no. 28:
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The galvanometer is 60 years old. Orv. hetil. 104 no.34:
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Goethe and Hufeland. Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:2098-3100 3 N '63.

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Gerhardt Domagk and sulphamides. Elet tud 19 no.30:1421-1424
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Johann Lucas Schonlein. Orv. hetil. 105 no.8:375-377; 23 F'64.

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Robert Koch and tuberculin. Orv. hetil 105 no.10:470-471
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Savior of children (Emil Behring). Orv. hetil 105 no.12:
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The founder of modern chemotherapy (Paul Ehrlich). Orv. hetil.
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W.H. Welch (1850-1934) reformer of American medical education.
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24 Ja '65.

KENEZ, J.

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KENEZ, Janos, dr.

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KAMEZ, J.

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Discovery and victory of penicillin. (A. Fleming). Civ. Letil.
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KENEZ J.

Minot and liver therapy. Orv. Hetil. 106 no.20:945-947
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KENEZ, J.

Sir Henry H. Dale is 90 years old. Orv. hetil. 106 no.26:
1238-1239 27 Je'65.

KENEZ, J.

Il'ja Il'ich Mechnikov -- the genial enfant terrible. Orv.
hetil. 106 no.24:1133-1137 13 Je'65.

KENNEDY, James, dr.;

(suffered from malaria. Orv. hetil. 106 no.32:1523-1525 8 Ag'65.

KENEZ, J.

In memoriam Julius Wagner von Jauregg (1857-1940). Orv. hetil.
106 no.42:2001-2003 17 0 '65.

KENEZ, J.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of
Paul Ehrlich. Orv. hetil. 106 no.48:2287-2290 28 N '65.

KENEZ, J.

Charles Richet; 1850-1935. Orv. hetil. 106 no.50:2383-2385
12 D ' 65.

HUNGARY

KENEZ, Jozsef, Dr: Medical University of Budapest, Radiological Clinic (director; ZSEBOK, Zoltan, Dr, professor) (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Radiológiai Klinika).

"On Photo-Subtraction Technique."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XIX, No 1, Feb 67, pages 45-51.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] The article represents the first description of the photo-subtraction technique in the Hungarian literature. The principles of the technique, its practical use, the possibilities of its application and the results are discussed. Some other methods of subtraction, currently in use, are also discussed. 2 Hungarian, 27 Western references.

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HUNGARY

HERNADY, Dr Tibor, and KENEZ, Dr Jozsef, Radiological Clinic (Radiológiai Klinika) of the College of Medicine (Orvostudományi Egyetem), Budapest (Director of Clinic: Prof Dr Zoltan ZSEBOK).

"The Role of the Reduction of the Minute Dose and of the Grid Method in Radiation Therapy"

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol 18, No 6, Dec 66; pp 348-356.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: On the basis of the experiments reported in the literature it is pointed out by the authors that in the orthovolt X-ray therapy, in the case of fractionation, the reduction of the minute dose does not play a part because the low dose effect necessary for the increase in the electivity of the radiation effect is practically unrealizable. The theoretical and practical problems related to grid irradiation are discussed and the importance of this method is emphasized. 82 References, mainly Western.

1/1

KENEZ, H.

Hungarian
Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 4
1953

61. Determination of sodium oxide in red mud containing lime -- Na_2O meghatározása meszes vorosiszapokban -- L. Zombory and M. Kenez. (Aluminium -- (Kohászati Lapok) -- Vol. 4, 1952, No. 12, pp. 265-267, 5 tabs.)

Determining the sodium oxide content of red mud by the Papp electrodialysis procedure¹ requires less time than the classical method of gravimetric estimation of sodium sulphate. The essential point of the modification consists in collecting the entire quantity of the cathodic liquor produced during the four hours of electrodialysis. (In the original procedure each portion was titrated separately). The collected cathodic liquor was acidified in excess by 0.1 n hydrochloric acid in the presence of methyl red as an indicator, was boiled for 3 minutes and titrated back with an 0.1 n sodium hydroxide solution. The total amount of sodium-calcium in the cathodic liquor was thus obtained. From the remaining solution calcium was precipitated in the presence of ammonium chloride by ammonium oxalate and estimated by oxidimetric titration.